

THE CHRONICLE.

CINCINNATI.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1836.



PHRENOLOGY NO. 3.

The Propensities.

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|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Amableness, | 6 Destructiveness, |
| 2 Philoprogenitiveness, | 7 Constructiveness, |
| 3 Concentrativeness, | 8 Covetousness, |
| 4 Adhesiveness, | 9 Secretiveness, |
| 5 Combustiveness, | |

The Sentiments.

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 10 Self Esteem, | 15 Hope, |
| 11 Love of Approbation, | 16 Ideality, |
| 12 Caution, | 17 Conscientiousness, |
| 13 Benevolence, | 18 Firmness, |
| 14 Veneration, | |

The Knowing Faculties.

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|-------------------|---------------------|
| 19 Individuality, | 27 Number, |
| 20 Form, | 28 Tune, |
| 21 Space, | 29 Language, |
| 22 Resistance, | 30 Comparison, |
| 23 Colour, | 31 Casualty, |
| 24 Locality, | 32 Wit, |
| 25 Order, | 33 Imitation, |
| 26 Duration, | 34 Supernaturality, |

No. 14. Veneration. The function of this organ is a sentiment of veneration towards superior beings—elders, parents, God. Considered in its relation to the Almighty, it is called piety and adoration.

No. 15. Hope. The function of this organ is a tendency, without any solid ground of conviction, to believe in the possibility of what the other faculties desire. In all who possess this organ well developed, there is a buoyancy of spirit, and a general prevalence of encouraging ideas and delightful emotions.

No. 16. Ideality. Its function is to give exquisiteness to feeling, sentiment, conception—to all the exercises of the other faculties. It is the organ of poetry and inspiration, and the source of the *beau ideal*.

Wonder. Seat between 16 and 32. The seat of this organ is marvellous.

No. 17. Conscientiousness. The function of this organ is to give a sentiment of unspotted justice, and pure, practical morality.

No. 18. Firmness. Its function is to give firmness, consistency, and perseverance. If not properly regulated, it leads to obstinacy.

No. 19. Individuality. Its function is to give the faculty of practical observation, and the capacity to acquire knowledge in detached parcels, but not to put it well together.

No. 20. Form. Its function is to give a faculty of distinguishing form and figure.

No. 21. Space. Its function is, a power to judge readily of size and distance, without reference to form.

No. 22. Resistance. (Not being enabled to comprehend the definition of this organ, we shall not attempt to give it.)

No. 23. Colour. Seat near the centre of the eyebrow, giving it an arch, or irregular direction upwards. Its function is a faculty to distinguish, enjoy, and mix colours.

No. 24. Locality. Its function is to perceive, judge of, remember and enjoy localities. It produces a fondness for travelling.

No. 25. Order. The function of this organ is a perception and a love of order, without any regard to classical arrangement.

No. 26. Duration. The function is a lively and accurate perception of abstract duration, and the lapse of time between one event and another.

No. 27. Number. The function of this organ is a power of calculating.

No. 28. Tune. The function of this organ is a love and enjoyment of music.

No. 29. Language. The function of this organ is a faculty of acquiring the knowledge of language. Great linguists have always eyes prominent if large, and full, at least, if small.

No. 30. Comparison. Its function is the power and love of comparison.

No. 31. Casualty. Its function is a talent for logical reasoning and inductive philosophy—a love of etiology, very generally of metaphysics.

No. 32. Wit. The function of this organ is a quick perception of such analogies of resemblance as, by their novelty and unexpectedness, excite surprise and agreeable emotions.

No. 33. Imitation. The function of this organ is a love of imitation, and, particularly when aided by secretiveness, confers on its possessor a peculiar and very striking aptitude to practise it.

We have now given a brief description of the thirty-three organs recognized by Phrenology, some of which are considered as *probable*, but the greater number are based on a reference to the actual facts placed at the head of this

article, a knowledge of their respective locations may be obtained.

Of the existence of these organs, no doubt is entertained by the believers in the science. Most of them have already received a "local habitation and a name," there are, however, two or three of them, so much afflicted with St. Vitus' dance, that the phrenologists have been unable to point out their respective positions on the cranium. This difficulty reminds us of the story of a farmer's boy, who, having been sent by his father to ascertain the number of pigs in the barn-yard, reported, that he had counted nine, and that there was one little fellow that kept running about so much that he could not count him.

The next number will contain some of the leading arguments in support of phrenology.

STEAM DOCTORS.

Our denunciations of the Patent Steam Doctors, and the exposure of their vile nostrums, seem to have aroused the whole tribe. They have not ventured to deny the truth of the expose, which we made a few days since, of their system of practice, and for the best of all possible reasons,—because it was true. We understand that they have had some kind of general consultation, and having taken legal advice, have determined upon prosecuting the editor and proprietors of this paper, for exposing them to the public. We are confirmed in the correctness of this information, by the publication of Father Howard, which appeared in yesterday's Gazette. The old gentleman with singular and philosophic moderation, talks of "the unprincipled part of the Medical Faculty, who practice on the old system, of their base purposes, of wilful falsehoods, of impostors, of the unprincipled and vicious enemies of their practice," &c. &c. These mild epithets together with the threats of prosecution &c., are perfectly understood. They evince the desperation of the Steam Doctors, but carry no terrors with them. We apprehend no punishment for calling things by their right names. We have endeavored, fearlessly, to do our duty in warning the public against patent nostrums and ignorant pretenders in medicine. We again caution our readers, as they value their lives, to avoid Patent Steam Doctors, Steam baths, red pepper, and Indian tobacco, as they would shun a pestilence.

PUBLIC LANDS.

By a reference to the proceedings of Congress, we perceive that, among several other propositions relative to the existing Land System, the project for graduating the prices of public lands, has again been brought forward by Col. Benton, and is undergoing a serious discussion in the Senate. We have not yet seen the bill now introduced, (to which a substitute appears to have been offered by Mr. Barton);—but, if it is at all similar to the one formerly submitted and discussed, we are totally unable to anticipate for it even a moiety of the beneficial results insisted upon by the mover. Indeed, its leading and obvious effect, must be a general suspension of the sales of all Public Lands,—until the proposed periodical depreciation (of some 15 or 20 per cent. per annum) shall bring them within the range of the anticipated minimum—when they will doubtless be monopolized by the all-grasping spirit of speculation. But few persons, we apprehend, will ever be inclined to give the sum of one dollar per acre, for what a reasonable degree of patience must place within their reach at one half, or even a fourth of that rate. If it should be found practicable, however, at a moderate expense, to have the prices of the Public Lands graduated, by actual inspection, according to their relative value, the case presented would be entirely different. Such a measure, if properly carried into effect, might be expected to have a favorable influence upon the population and resources of the states, without encountering the otherwise too certain consequence of lessening the public revenue, wasting the national domain, and diminishing the value of contiguous lands, which had been purchased by the more enterprising but less fortunate pioneers of the west, at the maximum price.

It appears to us, however, that until the whole of the existing Debt, for lands sold, shall be extinguished, it is inexpedient to make any considerable change, either in the rate or manner of their disposal. The only one that strikes us as at all advantageous, would be that of a greater latitude of subdivision in the sales. If the system, in this respect, were extended, so as to allow quarter sections to be subdivided into north and south, as well as east and west, halves,—we are confident that numberless tracts would be taken up at once, which most otherwise long remain a prey to squatters and timber-merchants—and, if the farther privilege of 40 acre entries were allowed, we are led to believe that the consequent additional sales, (even admitting a considerable portion to be eventually left for gratuitous disposal) would not only ensure homes to hundreds of our honest yeomanry, as yet unable to purchase more; but, would realize for the Government, (over all additional expenses, arising from extra official labours,) a greater amount of revenue, at the existing prices, than can ever rationally be hoped for, under the graduation system proposed by the respectable Senator from Missouri.

LAKE COMMERCE.

During the season of navigation on Lake Erie, in 1827, sixty different vessels entered and cleared at the port of Buffalo. These vessels performed, within that period, to and

from that place, five hundred and sixty trips. These facts, obtained from the custom-house in Buffalo, indicate the rapid increase and prodigious amount of the commercial operations on the lake. Within the same period, about 30,000 barrels of salt were shipped from the same port. We have no data for estimating the number of passengers transported from the eastern to the western end of Lake Erie, during the period referred to; but could it be ascertained, it would, no doubt, surprise those who have not attentively observed the rapid progress of the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan. The great "northern hire," by which we mean the New England States and New-York, is pouring upon the southern shores of Lake Erie her hardy and enterprising sons, with wonderful rapidity.—Commerce is increasing, farms are opening, and towns springing up, from Buffalo to Detroit.

The northern portion of the State of Ohio possesses great physical advantages in its position, soil and climate. Its commercial facilities are, as yet, but partially developed; but they are obvious and great. Cleveland and Sandusky city are increasing in population, and already sustain a considerable amount of business. An additional town has recently been laid off at the mouth of Portage river, which is called Port Clinton. It is 14 miles west of Sandusky city, and about an equal distance from that place from Cincinnati. The harbor is said to be safe and commodious, being protected, to a considerable extent, by the islands which lie contiguous. The river is navigable about 12 miles from the mouth, and affords, at all times, a safe retreat for vessels of any size. That, either at this point, or on Sandusky Bay, a city of considerable magnitude is to arise, cannot be doubted,—there being no other suitable harbors on the southern shore of the Lake. Which point will take precedence, depends upon many circumstances, that can only be estimated by close examination. Much will depend upon the facility with which vessels are enabled to gain the respective harbors, and the enterprise and liberality of those concerned, in developing the local resources of the two places, and particularly in connecting them by a good turnpike road with the Miami Canal and Cincinnati.

COFFEE HOUSES.

The number and increase of 'Coffee Houses,' 'Refectories,' 'Groceries,' &c. &c. (terms which simply mean *drum shops*) in this city, are, it is believed, beyond all precedent. The policy of permitting the existence of such establishments at all, we are not now about to discuss: they are generally considered necessary evils, and, as such, are fair and legitimate objects of taxation. The authority for the granting of licenses for keeping these drinking rookeries, is lodged with the city council; and during the last year, this body, by charging thirty dollars for each license, have derived a revenue to the city of about four thousand dollars. This sum, however, is entirely too small, when the lasting injury which such establishments inflict upon the habits and morals of society, is taken into consideration.

There are few reflecting men in the city, who do not think that fifty dollars, at least, should be charged for each of the licenses. For ourselves, we are prepared to say, that if one hundred dollars were exacted, the public morals would be greatly benefited. Intemperance in drinking is universally allowed to be a vice of the greatest magnitude, and no opportunity of suppressing it, should be suffered to escape unimproved. Increasing the price of ardent spirit is, perhaps, one of the most effectual means of decreasing its consumption. The retailers of spirituous liquors, of course, charge their customers in proportion to the expense they are subjected to, in fitting themselves for keeping such nurseries of intemperance. The tax, therefore, is drawn from the customers, and not from the owners.

It is hoped and expected that one of the first acts of the new council, will be that of increasing to fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred dollars, the tax on these public resorts of idleness and dissipation. From the intelligence and good morals of our councilmen, it is presumed that there is not a member of that body, who, after an examination of the subject, will feel disposed to vote against increasing the price of 'Coffee House' licenses.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The steamboat George the Fourth, has been running regularly throughout the year 1827, from London to St. Petersburg. During this period she has run about 24,000 nautical miles, in the performance of which, 156 days were required. The weather in that time, was 18 days calm, 40 fair wind, 54 moderate breezes a-head, 26 strong breezes a-head, 9 strong gales a-head. The average rate of running has been nearly 6 1-2 nautical miles per hour. About 15 bushels of coal per hour, were consumed, including getting up steam, stoppages, and cookery. The lowest rates of running was 3 1-3 miles, and the highest 11 1-4 miles per hour.

The Duke of York, between the 26th of October 1826, and the 29th November 1827, made one voyage from London to Hambro' and back: three from London to Malaga and back, touching at Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, and two from London to Gibraltar and back, making about 20,000 nautical miles, and occupying 149 days, 18 of which she was detained by fogs. The average rate of her running, and the average quantity of

coals consumed, are about the same as in the case of George the Fourth.

These vessels are so constructed, that they can carry fuel sufficient for 35 or 40 days consumption, and are therefore equal to the performance of almost any voyage.—They have made their trips with a regularity equal to that of the best boats running between New Orleans and Louisville.

The application of steam to the propelling of machinery, may be considered as yet almost in its infancy.

The time, perhaps, is not far distant, when steamboats will be as common on the Atlantic Ocean, as they are now upon rivers and the lakes.

LIONS OF BALTIMORE.

The most conspicuous Lions in Baltimore, at the present time, are Mademoiselle Celeste, the celestial dancer, and the Grecian Dog Apollo. The former is exciting "a feeling of universal admiration, indicated by the most unbounded and rapturous applause," by displaying, with all the "poetry of motion," her physical powers in dancing. The latter continues to surprise and delight, by his "extraordinary and decidedly unrivalled" displays of sagacity and learning. What strange propensities! A beautiful and accomplished woman, attracting crowds to witness her activity in tripping over the floor, and a dog, assembling a number of equally refined persons to observe the development of his intellectual powers.

VACCINATION.

Dr. Fansher of Middletown, (Conn.) suggests, in a letter to Professor Mitchell, the propriety of making broad punctures, on the body and shoulders, and charging them many times over with active vaccine virus.—The advantages of this mode over the old, are the acceleration of the vaccine process, and the greater certainty of its full efficacy upon the system. Under the plan recommended by Dr. Fansher, pustules with the attendant symptoms, have been brought on from 30 to 40 hours sooner than they can be produced on the old method. It is supposed that this mode will cause the vaccine to outrun the small pox, when exposure to this latter has taken place. That the vaccination of a person afflicted with the small pox may modify the latter disease, is rendered probable, by a case mentioned by Professor Mitchell.

GENERAL IN CHIEF.

The President has nominated General Macomb to be Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, in place of the late lamented General Brown. As much diversity of opinion and no little excitement has been felt, in regard to the successor of Gen. Brown, we annex the following dates of the commissions held by Generals Macomb, Gaines and Scott.

Gen. Macomb entered the army 28th May, 1798.—Gen. Gaines 28th February, 1807; Gen. Scott 3d of May, 1806. Macomb's commission of Brigadier bears date 24th January, 1814.—Gaines' 9th March, 1814; Scott's 9th March, 1814.

Macomb was brevetted a Major General 11th September 1814.—Gaines 15th August, 1814.—Scott 26th July, 1814. Upon the second reduction of the army in 1821, General Macomb was placed at the head of the Engineer department, with the stipulation, it is said, that it should not interfere with his right to the regular promotion in the line. Of the three gentlemen referred to, Macomb is the oldest lineal Brigadier, and Scott the oldest Brevet Major General.

We have received the second and third numbers of the "ROVER."—They are not without merit, but are too much amplified both for the reputation of the writer and the plan of our paper. We should be pleased if the author would revise them, recollecting that "brevity is the soul of wit." In their present condition, our compositors would have great reason to complain of them. We hope the author will attend to this suggestion.

The monthly meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, will be held in the Enos Baptist Church, on Walnut street, on Monday evening next, at half past seven o'clock. The citizens, generally, are invited to attend.

THE CINCINNATI THEATRE.

The former stockholders of this establishment are reminded that next THURSDAY MORNING is the time appointed for their meeting at the Box Office, in the recent advertisement of Messrs. Longworth & Symmes.

For the Saturday Evening Chronicle.

We part, my love!—disease has thrown
The lily's paleness on thy brow;
The joys that warm'd thy heart are flown,
Thy rosy hours are faded now.
So sick the fair, thus fade the bright,
When sickness dims their living light.
Oh! how could such a heart as thine,
(Within itself a world of thought,) be left
In solitude to pine.
Like modest flow'rs, unknown, unsought,
While those with form and hearts more frail,
Were rising high in glory's scale.
I know it all!—it could not be,
That one so innocent and fair,
Should long withstand time's dark decree,
In this cold, wayward world of care.
The brightest stars that deck the sky,
The sweetest fads from mortal eye.
And thou art waning! soon that breast,
All warm with love, and hope, and light,
Shall sink into its dreamless rest.
Beneath affliction's with'ring blight,
But thou hast that within enshrin'd,
None earth, nor death, can ever bind.

WILSON

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING CHRONICLE.

To the Editor:—I have lately perused a manuscript chapter of the American triot, a National Tale of the Revolution, written by a young lady of Ohio, and since announced for publication. I am able to comprehend the entire plan, and it is evidently a story of great interest. An Indian girl, educated in a respectable and wealthy family, becomes accidentally attached to a young man belonging to the same family. He is married to another son, and to avenge her unrequited love, conceives the design of murdering her son; and for an attempt to commit this crime is thrown into prison. She makes her escape, and assuming the disguise of an Indian boy, joins the American Army, and is by the side of the young man fighting several of the battles of the revolution. In course of events she discovers herself, and waken the most intense feelings of interest are connected with what seems to be the main story. The chapter I have read, is a well written. I cannot better express my opinion of the work, than by using the language of a gentleman well acquainted with it, and abundantly competent to pronounce upon its merits. He says, "I have hesitation in expressing my opinion of the work, so far as it has progressed. The plot is well conceived. The individual characters are particularly interesting, and incidents related with much variety, succeed each other naturally. It can fail to be a standard American novel, will be hailed as an acquisition to the literature of this country."

ISABELLA.

Patroness of Columbus.

"Cotemporary writers have been captivated in their description of Isabella, but she has sanctioned their eulogies; she is the purest and most beautiful character in the pages of history. She was well formed of the middle size, with great dignity, gracefulness of deportment, and a majesty and sweetness of demeanor. Her complexion was fair, her hair auburn, turning to red; her eyes were of a clear blue, with a benign expression; and there was singular modesty in her countenance, giving as it did, a wonderful firmness of purpose, and earnestness of spirit. Strongly attached to her husband and anxious of his fame, yet she always maintained her distinct rights as an allied princess, and exceeded him in beauty, in personal dignity, in acuteness of genius, and grandeur of soul. Combining the active and resolute qualities of man, with the softer charities of woman, she mingled in the warlike councils of husband,—engaged personally in his enterprises; and in some instances surpassed him in the firmness and intrepidity of her measures;—while, being inspired with a true sense of glory, she infused a more lively and generous temper into his subtle and calculating policy."—Freitag.

The Wild Poppy.—The frequent decoction of poppies for fomentations, and poultices, has rendered the public familiar with the plant, that they are accustomed to use it in almost indefinite quantities, especially for children, without regard to their ages, or their power of resisting narcotic influence. It is a very common practice for mothers, especially among lower orders, to give their infants large quantities of poppy syrup to make them sleep, and we know cases in which that sleep terminated in a state of quiescence, which they have never been roused. We would caution the public, more especially medical men, to be more careful how they recommend the use of the poppy, and the wild or the oriental; and the more since we observe, in the *Archives Generales*, several cases of poisoning of infants, by free use of the decoctions, recorded by Melier.—London Director.

TREATING.—The House of Representatives in Maine passed the following resolution at their last session.

Resolved, as the sense of this House, the practice of treating on public elections, tending to encourage bribery and corruption, is highly dangerous to the principles and political freedom of the country, and a moral and religious people, serving the most pointed reproaches, all persons who use their influence to continue the practice, deserve well of their country."

SHADE TREES.—The New York Post says it is well known, "that, because of the attempts to adorn our city with shade trees have failed, and that we have died. The principal reason assigned is, that it is setting out the young deeper in the ground than it originated. One inch deeper will destroy it."—A worthy particular attention.

The Salt Springs, lately discovered in oga county, Pa. are represented as to produce equal to any discovered in the state. Experiments lately made produced the most satisfactory and encouraging results, under the auspices of a committee formed for the purpose."

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy, in the death of Mrs. Martha Lincoln, in that town on the 28th ult.) relates late Hon. Levi Lincoln, at the age of six, says:—It is a circumstance worth noting, that she was followed to the States, who are now Governors of Massachusetts and Maine, another son and a son-in-law, who are also of Massachusetts, and a brother had held the same station. Her husband was formerly Attorney General of the United States, and afterwards Lieut. Gov. and acting Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts.

BECCA'S STRATAGEM.—Among the before the New York Police Court, week, was a complaint, brought by the name of Twibill, against the Chatham Theatre, Mr. Flynn, for a complaint against him, for threatening to sue. The Justice bound over Mr. Flynn to his next morning, and Mr. Flynn papers announced the following performances in the play bill of Mr. Flynn:—"The way to get married," "Family Jans."

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